

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 138.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 10,851.

HALE BROS. & CO.



## A HOUSE

—OF—

## AMUSEMENTS!

It amuses and pleases us to see the vast crowd that daily assembles in every Department of our House, and partake of the Rich Harvest we have prepared for them.

**\$10 00**

Will buy a GENTS' FINE SCOTCH SUIT; reduced from \$16 50.  
A few left.

**\$1 35**

Will buy a Pair of LADIES' FINE KID BUTTON SHOES; worked button-holes. See the value this contains.

**\$6 50**

Will buy a lovely INFANTS' ROBE, heavily tucked, and elaborately trimmed with embroidery edge and insertion; reduced from \$8.

**50c. A YARD**

Will give you a choice selection of FRENCH ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS; reduced from \$1 a yard.

**\$1 50**

Will buy our best OSTRICH FEATHER TRIMMING; reduced from \$2 50 a yard. See our cheaper grades that are reduced.

**\$3 50**

Will buy a fine INFANTS' WHITE FLANNEL SKIRT, heavily embroidered with silk; reduced from \$7.

**\$1 25**

Will buy a LADIES' FINE MEDICATED SCARLET VEST; reduced from \$2, to close.

**\$6 40**

Will buy a LADIES' HANDSOME CLOAK; reduced from \$10, to close.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED.

## HALE BROS. & CO.,

No. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

## HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

## Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal,

AMMUNITION,

GUNS, RIFLES AND SPORTING GOODS of all descriptions.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

CALIFORNIA



SACRAMENTO.....(d11-1ptf).....CAL

## Hunyadi János

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.

“SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE.”

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

“Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels.”

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

M. R. ROSE,

No. 904 K Street, Sacramento.

REMOVAL!

F. G. BOCHOW

HAS SOLD HIS RETAIL CIGAR BUSINESS, at No. 520 J street, (Arcade Building), where he will in future conduct the only EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE CIGAR BUSINESS in Sacramento. Direct orders from the country will be prompt attention.

jas2-1pm

J. F. HILL,

No. 1301 to 1323 J street, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURER OF CALIFORNIA BUSES, EX-  
PORTERS, TRUCKS, EX-  
PORTERS, THORNBRAKES,  
TANQUARS, DEALER IN OAK,  
ASH, BEECH, MAPLE, Larch, Hins, Spruce, Fel-  
low, Etc., BIRCH, Birch, and PINE. Manufactur-  
er of the "LIGHTNING" BAY PRESS. Send  
for Catalogues.

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NEUBOURG & LAGES,  
Star Mills and Malt House.

HOPS, MALT, PRODUCE, GR-IN, FEED  
H and Brewers Supplies.

1016, 1018, 1020 Fifth st., Sacramento.

Ex-Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities  
of Europe.

d11-1ptf

THE RELATION OF THE STATE.

To the valley and the Commission may thus be stated:

The State owns the valley precisely as any private owner possesses his lands.

The Commission acts as the capacity of Superintendent for the owners of the mines, who may lease lands, and what rents shall be charged, lay out and operate trails and roads and run for a fee lines of wagons and coaches, and maintain pack and saddle-trains. It owns the houses

and buildings, leases and determines the charge to be made for supplies, labor and entertainment, and this, because under any other system the valley would be made the scene of contention among wrangling competitors for patronage, and

the public would thus suffer annoyance, extortion and imposition.

The prime object is to make the valley an attraction for all people. To do this there must be control exercised over the valley, and no one else than the owner-occupant could exercise such control.

The State is a great unit, therefore in making the valley easily accessible and in securing for tourists the best opportunities to inspect the great natural wonder. It follows that she must protect them against imposition and wrong, and must see that they are provided with such entertainment as will induce much travel to the valley. The State has a right to do this. The State is a unit, and the valley can be denied. They served well enough in the early history of the State's control, and will do for a time yet, but the demand is increasing beyond their capacity, and they no longer yield to the tastes of the people. If the tourist comes to the valley it is to be maintained and its regeneration encouraged, there must be inviting and comfortable houses of entertainment.

It will not do to permit private capital to erect the needed hotel upon State property, for that will bind the State to a given lordship for a long term that may prove very damaging. The State has, therefore, wisely determined to erect a suitable hotel upon the valley, which will be under the control of the Commission and subject to removal. It will be seen that this is a wise decision, because the valley, as an attraction, is the means now of bringing thousands of people to the State, who will bring our people large sums of money. But the State, and above this mercenary consideration, is the lofty and pure one of preserving to the generations the noblest work of the marvelous hands of nature, and thus enabling men and women, at home and from abroad, to enter into a temple of God, where the King of Kings is typified, and we are in the presence of the eternal throne of the Almighty and All-wise Maker of the suns, and worlds and spheres. The State of California holds in trust for the peoples of the earth the most eloquent and soul-searching sermon ever preached by rocks and mountains, by fountains and streams, by awesomely inspiring waterfalls, by majestic walls of eternal granite and the crowned glories of the fairest, the most solemn and inspiring landscape that ever delighted the eye of man and stilled his heart by the immensity of its grandeur and the awfulness of its unutterable grandeur.

The new hotel is to be erected in the valley, and the valley contracts into a narrow gulf, with steeply inclined walls, and not having the full slope of the Yosemite, but the usual V form of California valleys. The grant takes in the whole valley, and extends back of the rim of the precipitous walls for one mile. It covers an area of 3,611.14 acres. The Big Tree grant is twelve and a half miles south from Mariposa, and contains 2,680.76 acres. The two combined comprise about sixty square miles. Only about three per cent of the Yosemite tract is of value for any purpose other than for which Congress dedicated it—a place for a park, resort and recreation. The land running back from the precipice is heavily timbered, and unfit for cultivation. The level of

THE VALLEY.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for the erection of a proper hotel building in the valley. But it must be kept in mind that no exclusive privilege can be granted to hotel keepers in the valley. The Commission may grant others the right of exclusive occupancy, or require the lessee of the new hotel to properly entertain, it will insure like catering by all other hotels that it may permit to be established. The hotel is to be leased, so as to annually produce not less than three per cent upon the cost thereof.

A GIGANTIC TROUGH.

Hollowed in the mountains, nearly at right angles to their general trend. This trough is quite irregular, having several re-entering angles and square recesses, set back, as it were, into its sides. Still a general northeasterly direction is maintained in the depression, until we arrive at its upper end, when it turns sharply at right angles, almost, and soon divides into three branches; through either of which we may, going up a series of gigantic steps, ascend to the general level of the Sierras. Down each of these branches, or canyons, descend streams, forks of the Merced, coming down the steps in stupendous waterfalls, until at the head of the valley contracts into a narrow gulf, with steeply inclined walls, and not having the full slope of the Yosemite, but the usual V form of California valleys. The grant takes in the whole valley, and extends back of the rim of the precipitous walls for one mile. It covers an area of 3,611.14 acres. The Big Tree grant is twelve and a half miles south from Mariposa, and contains 2,680.76 acres. The two combined comprise about sixty square miles. Only about three per cent of the Yosemite tract is of value for any purpose other than for which Congress dedicated it—a place for a park, resort and recreation. The land running back from the precipice is heavily timbered, and unfit for cultivation. The level of

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THE LAWS OF THE VALLEY.

We append so much of the laws of the valley as are necessary for the reader to know:

1. No person shall reside or increase his residence within the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grant, without written permission of the Commissioners.

2. No application for residence or privilege to transact business within the valley, or to cultivate land, shall be considered if the applicant be in arrears to the Commission. Applicants must be in good standing.

3. Any person having permission to reside and transact business within the valley or grove, who shall transfer or sublet the same or any part of the premises or business to another, without the written consent of the Commission, shall forfeit, ipso facto, the same.

4. The Guardian shall report to the Executive Committee all parties residing or transacting business within the grant with or without permission, and shall cause the discontinuance of any violation or business.

5. Any person residing or transacting business within the grant shall retain in his or her employ any person who is detrimental to good order or morals.

6. Upon complaint to the Commission, made by the Guardian, against any person specified in Rule 5, the employer of such obnoxious person shall be notified of the facts, and the employee must be dismissed.

7. Any employer neglecting or refusing to dismiss such obnoxious employee, shall thereby forfeit his permission to reside and transact business within the grant.

8. No person shall be employed as Guide who is not of good character, and approved by the Guardian.

9. The Guardian shall, upon complaint of any tourist or visitor of the conduct or behavior of a Guide, inquire into the cause and advise the complainant of the result, enforcing Rule 5 if necessary.

are four rooms, two of them 10x11 and two 9x10, along the front wall of the wing are rooms, one 13x13, two 11x11, one 9x13, and a linen closet 5x12. At the rear are two rooms 8x10, both with numerous closets.

THIRD FLOOR.

Over the main building is a repetition of the second, and also in the wing is a repetition of the second, to increase it being twice as large as the first.

The attic is laid off in four rooms upon the left side, one 13x20, and three 11x13; along the front four rooms 12x13; back of them a closet and two rooms 12x13, and one 13x15. Along the right wall are four rooms, one 13x20, two 9x13, and one 11x13, and a linen closet 5x12. At the rear are two rooms 8x10, both with numerous closets.

THE WONDERFUL VALLEY.

And others tried to find it that same year, but failed in their endeavors.

In 1851 Capt. Boling again went with some companions for the purpose of proving his assertions and in 1853 Robert B. Stinson, then a resident of Mariposa, started out on a hunting trip to the valley, accompanied by his son, and in his absence, his party of

three Indians that had been compelled to undergo degradations in the lower foothills, and the mountains and into the Yosemite, where they had taken refuge. On their return the party gave an account of

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THE STONEMAN HOUSE.

The house is of Swiss style of architecture, and as will be seen, is appropriate to its montane surroundings. It is to be erected according to the plans of E. L. Chandler, architect, of Los Angeles, and the contractors will be Carle, Croley & Abernethy, the well-known contractors of Sacramento. The house will be called

THE STONEMAN HOUSE.

In honor of the President of the Commission, his name is to be given to the house.

The specifications describe the fact that it is to be first-class in every part of its construction and fitting, the timbers being very heavy, of the best material, and the fittings of the best known kind; the object being to secure durability in a climate that not infrequently is very severe, and the exterior walls, 10 feet in height, with the porches, will be 100 feet in width, with a depth of 50 feet. The side shown in our illustration, in perspective, is an L, or wing, running back 68 feet, by a width of 34 feet, thus giving a front of

## CALIFORNIA WINES.

### REPORT OF PROFESSOR HILGARD UPON VINTAGE OF 1885.

Result of Experiments Made Compared With Former Years—Copper-sulfate Remedy for Mildew.

[Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 51.]

As the time for the first racking of the vintage of 1885 is at hand, it is of some interest to discuss the results obtained in the fermentations made at the Viticultural Laboratory, and in the examination of wines sent in for analysis, in order that the merits and defects of this vintage may be compared with those of previous seasons, and the after-treatment and blending governed accordingly. Of 40 lots of grapes sent in, 34 were sufficiently large for wine-making. Of these 34 fermentations, not one offered any difficulty, the temperature of the cellar being kept somewhat higher than last season, viz.: at or near 75 degrees. This temperature would, of course, have been undesirably high for larger masses of wine, but for the samples not exceeding ten gallons proved just right, the highest temperature being recommended by any one during the violent fermentation being 80 degrees.

All fermented out completely during the usual time (of about a week for red wines), cleared rapidly after drawing off, and are sound in every respect.

The regularity of fermentation arose from an accident to the gas jets regulating the temperature in a space set apart for the fermentation of small samples, in which the temperature one morning was found to have risen to 110°. This had completely stopped the fermentation, and stopped it so completely that fermentation was not resumed in the course of three days, although the sugar was only half fermented out. But upon addition of about 30 per cent. of fresh must just started in fermentation, the whole went through rapidly, and made a perfectly sound wine.

"This is, of course, a very bad result, but it is mentioned as undeniably typical of a great number of cases reported 'difficult fermentation' during the past vintage, exemplified in a number of samples of wine received for analysis.

Of such samples thus far received, the extremes are largely as follows: 17, or nearly 41 per cent. containing no fermentable sugar in proportions varying from a trifle (say 4 per cent.) to a little more than six, but mostly from three to five. In one case of as much as ten per cent., remained in a wine, which, besides, was thoroughly acetic and slightly tartaric. This wine was also noted, as being very hot weather; but was allowed to form a 'cap' without stirring in (*fouage*), and suddenly stopped while sweet, evidently from a too great rise of temperature. Then, while being left with the hope that the fermentation would revive of its own accord, it was wholly wrong and was fit only for the still.

In this case, as in many last season, the total amount of sugar originally in the must was considerably greater than that which could ferment out in any case; viz.: over 35 per cent. But the alcohol had only been reduced to the extent of 11 per cent., while the original amount of 15 might have been reached before fermentation stopped, as was actually done in several cases now before us.

#### TANNIN AND ACID.

Again, however, from the unfermented sugar and from cases of gross mismanagement like the above, both the wines made at the Viticultural Laboratory and the bulk of those sent in, exhibit peculiarities which seem to indicate the wine to be as independent of grape varieties, and also to some extent, of the unusual degree of ripeness attained by them. The most prominent of these are larger proportions of both tartaric acid and tannin, appearing in cases where comparison with previous seasons is available.

The wine find in Gallegos' Zinzelot, from Mission San Jose, in which the tannin, usually ranged between 7 and 8.5 (10,000hrs), from 11 to 12, and in a sample from the old Palmer (hill) vineyard, at the same place, the extraordinary amount of 24, in the Cuencares from the Santa Clara valley, and in the Cuencares from 10 to 11, now from 16 to 17.5 tannins. Similar results are now shown from other localities and varieties; and where the determinations have not been made the taste indicates a similar increase over previous vintages.

As regards acid, the analyses show that while 4.5 per cent. is the rule, it is the rule, from six to eight, now frequently appearing in the must, at least, and so proportionally for lower degrees of acidity. But neither in the musts nor in the wines did this higher acidity appear unpleasantly, doubtless for the reason that the unusually heavy body and high alcoholic strength distinguishes the acid and renders it harmonious with the other characters of the product.

It is hardly necessary to insist upon the importance of these points as regards not only the quality of the 1885 wines for direct consumption, but especially their value for blending with previous vintages. It would be extremely desirable to verify the general validity of the above indications by wider comparisons, both as to varieties and localities.

#### ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH—ARRESTED FERMENTATION.

Since in all but the higher localities the saccharine strength of the musts was high in 1885, so ought to be the alcoholic strength of the resulting wines; and this is found to be the case, where fermentation has gone through, the extreme saccharine strength of 16 per cent. having been observed in one case, and in quite a number. But, as stated above, in a great many cases some sugar has remained unconsummated, and that not only where the sugar exceeded the amount that can be fermented out, but also in cases in which the maximum of alcohol would not normally have been reached, and yet only from 10 to 12 per cent. was actually formed. In all of these that have been reliably reported, the great vigor of the first fermentation is noted, and surprise expressed that after such a good beginning, it should not have gone on. In fact, the power and vigorous starting of the fermentation is very commonly dwelt upon, and has been similarly noted in the fermentations made at the University Laboratory, as well as in the wineries visited during the vintage. It is the usual and predictable outcome of a season like that of 1885, in which all grape varieties ripened fully, and should exhibit their best qualities in their wines, if care fully treated.

A vigorous beginning of fermentation necessarily implies an abundance both of yeast-forming material, "germ food," and of yeast itself. It is seen, therefore, that the main limit imposed by the formation of alcohol or exhaustion of sugar, it must be because some influence hostile to the life of the yeast has intervened; and unless more than mere guesswork or conjecture shows the contrary, that influence must be supposed to be the warmth the weather prevailing during the last months, when it is probable that, in the case of arrested fermentation would lose their alleged mysteriousness if this simple and well-known cause were properly taken into account.

Omitting for the present the discussion of the means to be employed for the completion of the fermentation of wines containing sugar, I desire to call the attention of these having only a small remnant of sugar to deal with, to the importance of a thorough aeration of such wines in racking. This is easily done by using a rose sprout instead of a solid stream from the faucet or hose, and letting the wine fall a great distance.

The effect of aeration in eliminating the vinous fermentation and in eliminating undesirable ingredients is well understood, and is in Germany very commonly applied to the must previous to fermentation, in order to carry it through more promptly and regularly. In France it is especially used in the *fouage* of red wines—the daily repeated stirring in the pomace,

in Spain and Portugal it forms the essential effect of the long and laborious treatment given to the grapes, and is the main point in the after-treatment of ports and sheries. It is not, therefore, an unknown, but a well-proved means of promoting the fermentation of the must, and of the subsequent development of wines. Its efficacy has been well exemplified during the last vintage, by the ready fermentation of Zinfandel subjected to regular *fouage*, to over 15 per cent. of alcohol, while others, of the same saccharine strength, but fermented without aeration, have remained partially sweet. Similarly the aeration in racking suggested above and forming a good general rule as well, promotes the after-fermentation and will help to get rid of small remnants of sugar up to 1 per cent. or thereabouts. With proper care in the after-treatment such aeration involves no danger of acceleration or "pricking," and tends to prevent milk-souring.

THE COPPER-LIME REMEDY FOR MILDEW.

As a general answer to questions addressed to me on the subject, I state the reasons for which I think it desirable that the copper-lime remedy for mildew, lately recommended in France and reported by me in the *Rural Press*, should be thoroughly tested in California in comparison with wines sent in for analysis, in order that the merits and defects of this vintage may be compared with those of previous seasons, and the after-treatment and blending governed accordingly. Of 40 lots of grapes sent in, 34 were sufficiently large for wine-making. Of these 34 fermentations, not one offered any difficulty, the temperature of the cellar being kept somewhat higher than last season, viz.: at or near 75 degrees. This temperature would, of course, have been undesirably high for larger masses of wine, but for the samples not exceeding ten gallons proved just right, the highest temperature being recommended in France and reported by me in the *Rural Press*, should be thoroughly tested in California in comparison with wines sent in for analysis, in order that the merits and defects of this vintage may be compared with those of previous seasons, and the after-treatment and blending governed accordingly. Of 40 lots of grapes sent in, 34 were sufficiently large for wine-making. Of these 34 fermentations, not one offered any difficulty, the temperature of the cellar being kept somewhat higher than last season, viz.: at or near 75 degrees. 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Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

A RETROSPECT.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,  
Of the days when I were young—  
Of the happy days of childhood,  
Of the years of youth;  
Of the pleasant home surroundings,  
Of a mother kind and dear.  
With a smile and a kind word,  
Sought each passing hour to cheer.  
  
I've been thinking, I've been thinking,  
Of the broken heartbreakings,  
Of the broken household bonds,  
Of the loved ones who have left us;  
For that bright and better land;  
And the scenes of toil and toil;  
The dim shadows seem to cast  
A dark mantle o'er the present,  
Blotting out the sunny past.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,  
Of the years of toil and toil;  
And my heart is filled with sadness,  
With a sorrow none can feel.  
For those years that have been wasted,  
They have vanished like a dream,  
To return to me no more.—[MRS. NELLIE BLOOM,  
Sacramento, January 26, 1886.]

THE HITHERTO CLAIM.

It was a hot, sultry day, toward the last of July, on the Dakota prairie. The mercury had stood in the nineties for a week; the prairie gleamed yellow in the burning sun. Every bird was still; the only sound was the merry chirp of the grasshopper. The prairie flowers dropped to the earth, and no breeze fanned them back to life. I was a "new settler," having come from my New England home to take up a quarter section of farming land under the laws which allow unmarried women the same rights and privileges accorded to men, in the having and holding of claims. On this day I had ridden to the postoffice, a distance of four miles, and was returning by a different route, when something very unusual for the prairie met my eyes. Here was a claim very different from that of the others. It was a field of ripe corn, the ears of wheat and oats, and their coarse wood trees transplanted from the creek miles away, all these showed marked skill and unceasing care. The house, too, though small and poor, was very different from the usual "claim shanty." It had at least four windows, and only one reared by laves. The roof was covered with great tall marigolds, glowing hollyhocks and mignonette, with long spikes of fragrant bloom. It was an oasis in the general desolation. I reined in my Indian pony as I neared the house, which stood near one corner of the claim, and a stout, happy-looking man appeared in the narrow doorway. This was about to start on, when she called out:

"Won't you come in, Miss, an' have a glass o' water? It's a hot day we're havin'."

I could not resist the genuine friendliness of the voice, and so I dismounted and hitched the pony in the shade of the house.

"Come right in, an' sit by a spell," the stranger went on, as she led the way into the house, and placed a large chintz-covered rocker for me. "You're welcome's you be! I don't know you, but I spose you're bein' a good neighbor. Come in, as has taken claim 72, range 117, air you?"

She stopped long enough to hear my affirmative answer, and went on:

"Well, now, I'm real glad to see you. It's a skeery sort o' thing to do, come out here an' take up a claim, all by yourself. Reuben never mentioned anything about provin' it. So I suggested it to him once. 'Sarah,' says he, 'I want to an' other year to prove up. I've well, I've had to help the Peterses; the Lord has helped us, you know!'

As she stopped for breath I said, glancing admiringly at the flowered rocker she'd laid out for me, "I'm sorry to hear that. I don't know you, but I spose you're bein' a good neighbor. Come in, as has taken claim 72, range 117, air you?"

Towards fall Mis' Peters began to pick up considerable; she'd had good pictures an' somebody to do a friendly turn for her, but I didn't know you, but I spose you're bein' a good neighbor. Come in, as has taken claim 72, range 117, air you?"

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"An' that was where most of our \$200 gone. I just laid my head on Reuben's shoulder, an' cried; not that I was any nob'le, unselfish husband, and so sorry I grieved him. We had a long talk about it all then, an' Reuben understood it all, an' course he forgave me. The next day when I went down to the Peterses' Mis' Peters was there, an' she looked at the window, 'an' this here is the "Hitherto Claim." Mebbe you see the name on a bit o' paper you've got in your pocket."

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"Hard! I was sick, but I sposed I'd come about from that we named our place the "Hitherto Claim." Mebbe you wouldn't mind hearin' about it, if you ain't in a hurry. I'll get my work, and you set there and rest."

"I sat in the simple rocker, with such a sense of comfort as I had not known since I had been a settler."

"You see 'twas a year'n more ago, a year in April, that we come on here. Things had got pretty dull in Johnsonville—that's where we lived. Wan't any business goin' on? I seen some correspondence in the mail, with a nod toward the small window, 'an' this here is the "Hitherto Claim." Mebbe you see the name on a bit o' paper you've got in your pocket."

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"It's a skeery sort o' thing to do, come out here an' take up a claim, all by yourself. Reuben never mentioned anything about provin' it. So I suggested it to him once. 'Sarah,' says he, 'I want to an' other year to prove up. I've well, I've had to help the Peterses; the Lord has helped us, you know!'

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# DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY JANUARY 30, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 125% for 1s of 1897; 112% for 4s; sterling, \$4 57% or 4 89%; 100% for 3s; silver bars, 102%.

Silver in London, 45%; consols, 100%; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 123%; 4s, 114%.

Business was again dull in the San Francisco mining share market yesterday, but prices were slightly firmer. At noon the following bids were made: Consolidated California & Virginia, \$2 10; Sierra Nevada, 40 cents; Hales & Norcross, \$2 45; Savage, 60 cents; Potosi, 35 cents; Best & Belcher, 65 cents; Mono, \$1 10; Union, 25 cents.

The legislative wrangle in Ohio still continues.

The President refuses, through Attorney-General Garfield, to furnish the Senate with certain papers and documents.

By the breaking of his father's will, a poor woman in St. Louis has become heiress to a fortune.

Lorillard's Rancocas stables will be sold by auction February 25th.

The importation of Mexican wool into this country has been entirely checked.

Unknown parties murdered and robbed Antonio Block, a merchant in Matamoras, Mexico, Thursday night.

Excursion rates from Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco, and return, have been fixed at \$110 for the round trip.

Two political prisoners were executed yesterday in Warsaw, Russia.

A serious railroad accident occurred near Chagico Junction, Ohio, yesterday.

Short bathing is being indulged in at Santa Cruz.

Clarence Gray, who was to have been educated at Winnemucca, Nev., yesterday, has been reprieved until March 5th.

In Ensenca, Humboldt county, yesterday, John Colton shot Hans Hansen.

John Russell Young intends to return to journalism.

At a picture sale in Philadelphia Thursday, 72 paintings brought \$9,001.

During the past week 289 business failures occurred in the United States.

Three men are reported killed by a snowslide in the Wood river region, Idaho, and slides are reported in every direction.

The United States Senate and House adjourned yesterday until Monday.

Diphtheria is again epidemic in Virginia, Nev., San Fran. Many of our soldiers are said to have materially improved within the past few days.

John Blaize, Nationalist, has been elected to Parliament from Carlow, Ireland.

A destructive conflagration occurred last night in St. Paul, Minn.

Queen Victoria has accepted the resignation of Salisbury and his Cabinet, and has summoned Gladstone for consultation.

Twenty-three Nihilist conspirators were arrested yesterday in St. Petersburg.

It has been decided not to remove the citrus fair to Chicago.

A telegram was yesterday sent to Yokohama for the arrest of the Chinaman who murdered the Wickersham in Soma county.

Era Smith accidentally shot and killed himself near Stockton, yesterday, while out hunting.

Vignaux defeated Schaefer at New York, last evening, in the fourth night's play of their match.

The attention of our readers is called to the quantity and quality of the matter to be found upon the inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION.

## DISCRIMINATION IN RAILWAY RATES.

Gerrit L. Lansing has an elaborate and very interesting paper in the February number of the *Popular Science Monthly* on "Discrimination in Railway Rates," showing, from the experience of Europe and America, the beneficial operation of the principal of discrimination between things in determining the rates of transportation, and that this principle is based upon commercial necessity, and that, under the operation of any other rule, the railroad must fall short alike of achieving its greatest usefulness to its patrons, and of yielding the largest profit to its proprietors. Our present purpose is only to indicate the line of his argument, and not to present it with its reasoning and proofs. He holds that, in the general affairs of life, the ability to discriminate is an commendable as the lack of it is discreditable. The true meaning of discrimination, in its application to railroad rates, has, with some, lost its original and true meaning—the act of distinguishing between things which are different. There must always be differences which fairly affect rates, as competitive routes and markets, the bulk and value of commodities, and the volume of the traffic. Transporters hold that their discriminations result from differences which exist; if, in some cases, they cause injury to the few, they effect a much greater benefit to the many. He points a fact, well known to all business men, that carriers are constantly bent, for some concessions not granted to others; and most of these claims are based on interest rather than on principle.

The Supreme Court of Illinois declared a State Act void because it was not in express terms directed against unjust discrimination, but against discrimination generally. Discrimination resulting from the requirements of commerce and the interest of the corporations cannot be unjust in the sense of political economy, nor operate otherwise than for the common good. That the principles involved are natural ones is proven by the fact that the same questions arise wherever railroading is attempted, and that legislative remedies of restriction and interference everywhere fail to effect the result for which they are invoked. In all older localities, he holds, interference has been withdrawn, and the common commercial law of self-interest has been found to produce the best results. It was to this historical fact to which the Chicago Times recently appealed in its article deprecating interference, and which article we published in full in the RECORD-UNION. It was the result in Italy, and in Switzerland, where Governments yielded the roads to private corporations to operate. M. Leon Say and others are quoted as declaring that Government operation of railways in France is a "complete and irreparable" failure. Mr. Lansing finds that the other countries of Europe have had like experience, and have arrived at the same conclusion, and following the enlightened lead of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, the tendency of the American States is in the same direction.

## TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

It has been repeatedly stated in these columns that the high-license principle (and which is soon to be voted upon by the electors of this city), as applied in the State of Illinois, is successful in accomplishing all that is claimed for it. Reasoning from that premise, we have held that the same application here will produce like results. These are: The closing up of dives and low doggeries; the conservation of order; the lessening of expense attendant upon criminal Courts and the maintenance of a police force, and the increase of the domestic revenue to an extent that will largely lessen the burdens upon the taxpayers, and open the door for the investment of capital in the city, which is now rigidly controlled by the high rate of taxation. This latter item will a hundred-fold more than offset any temporary depreciation in values owing to the Chinese merchants will contribute to that end.

NOW THAT THE heavier precipitation of the winter season is probably over—for it is unlikely that we shall this season have any further long-continued storms—it is time for this people to give attention anew to the question of city drainage. The longer it is postponed the more difficult

it becomes to command what the other considers it his interest to refuse, and transportation in the same way is limited by the same requirements. If there is not traffic sufficient to pay expenses and reward investment fairly, investment will cease. Capital fixes its limit at the total cost of all the service performed, while the shipper fixes the opposite limit at the value of the service, and here the rule applies to each shipment and at once. But the railway company cannot determine the cost of a single shipment, for obvious reasons. It is even extremely difficult to say what is the cost of the carriage of each class of traffic. All the railway operator can do is to take freight at the rate the shipper can send it with profit to himself. Hence it may carry goods at rates less than the cost of the service. So a rate cannot be more than the value of the service, but may be less than its cost. Between these limits there is in practical operation a varying scale of rates, determined by competition and various commercial forces. The kinds of competition are of capital, parallel roads and water routes to market, and the effort of the carrier to increase its net income by increasing its traffic with lower rates. Whenever, therefore, there is a fair discrimination exercised in fixing rates, it is based on one or more of these forms of competition. To the illustration of this proposition the article of Mr. Lansing is devoted, taking the ground that "as competition is a more potent regulator of prices than all other forces, if discriminations result from it, to prohibit them must also interfere with competition." We cannot engage at this time in further synoptical presentation of these illustrations. We have given such an outline of his introductory statement, and his premises and conclusions, as to convey to the understanding a clear idea of the line of the argument, and which he defends by citation, statistical showing and the experience of railroad commissions.

## IT DOES NOT GO.

The RECORD-UNION is gratified to announce that the Directors of the Northern Citrus Fair have resolved not to forward the list of names signed to the petition filed with the Board of Supervisors, asking for a high license.

The practice of advertising for exchange of curios and trinkets in certain papers is admirably set off by "Aunt Keziah" in a column dedicated to that class of notices in the *Tribune* and *Farmer*, published at Granite, Mass., from time to time.

*Editor Tribune and Farmer.*—Permit another interested one to join your circle. I have looked forward with much pleasure to reading the "Exchange" each week, as I have the winter of our discontent with a vengeance.

O, bother the flowers that bloom in the spring—*sea la!*

The thermometer has descended so low that it is disputable to associate with it.

It rather strikes us that the price of Florida oranges will go up this week in the Northern cities.

We are in favor of a prohibitory tariff on all temperatures lower than 40 degrees, to be enforced in exchange in herbs, either pennyroyal, catnip, thyme, horseradish, etc.

And this hangs over the elements we beat on old Sol every time. He'll win the fight if it takes till the dog days.

"And this is sunny Florida," hisses the Northern boy, "but the sun is hot, as he turns up his sleeves, slams the door shut and stoops down to punch the fire."

Now is the winter of our discontent with a vengeance.

It is not, however, the first instance, nor will it probably be the last, this latter example of self-sufficient littleness will pronounce as "all bosh" suggestions and ideas of experienced horticulturists and business men, that do not happen to accord with its own narrow and selfish views.

The citrus fruits are not to be forwarded to the East because the exhibits are not in a fit condition for such removal.

Because they cannot be properly replanted, the best of our fruits being gone, and recent heavy rains having depreciated the keeping qualities of the fags-and remnants of the crop, which are all that can now be had.

The oranges of the Riverside growers—who are a well-organized and wealthy body—are already in the markets, the picking season is approaching its greatest activity, and the fruits will be rapidly sent eastward to supply the demand stimulated by the Florida disaster.

The Riverside people are preparing for an early exhibition at the East of their best fruits of all varieties, and in abundance. These will be exhibited in their prime.

No amount of explanation at the East would counterbalance the inevitable judgment that our fruits were sent on to stand the test of comparison as to quality, instead of being intended only to testify to the ability of northern California to grow citrus fruits.

The Southern California Eastern Exhibition was long since arranged, and for this section to send exhibit East would have been a direct invitation to comparison on our part and not on the part of our southern rivals.

Finally, it is by more than a month too late to make a northern exhibit at the East such as we can and should make to establish the fact that our fruits are ready for market long before those of southern California.

These reasons ought to be sufficient, and are, to satisfy all intelligences except the stubborn and self-conceited wits of our local contemporaries, of the wisdom of the judgment of the Citrus Fair Directors.

Next year northern California will exhibit at the East, at the proper time, and by means of fruits fresh from the trees, of the very best, and under the auspices of thorough and, we trust, permanent organization.

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NOW THAT THE heavier precipitation of the winter season is probably over—for it is unlikely that we shall this season have any further long-continued storms—it is time for this people to give attention anew to the question of city drainage. The longer it is postponed the more difficult

it becomes to command what the other considers it his interest to refuse, and transportation in the same way is limited by the same requirements. If there is not traffic sufficient to pay expenses and reward investment fairly, investment will cease. Capital fixes its limit at the total cost of all the service performed, while the shipper fixes the opposite limit at the value of the service, and here the rule applies to each shipment and at once. But the railway company cannot determine the cost of a single shipment, for obvious reasons. It is even extremely difficult to say what is the cost of the carriage of each class of traffic. All the railway operator can do is to take freight at the rate the shipper can send it with profit to himself. Hence it may carry goods at rates less than the cost of the service. So a rate cannot be more than the value of the service, but may be less than its cost. Between these limits there is in practical operation a varying scale of rates, determined by competition and various commercial forces. The kinds of competition are of capital, parallel roads and water routes to market, and the effort of the carrier to increase its net income by increasing its traffic with lower rates. Whenever, therefore, there is a fair discrimination exercised in fixing rates, it is based on one or more of these forms of competition. To the illustration of this proposition the article of Mr. Lansing is devoted, taking the ground that "as competition is a more potent regulator of prices than all other forces, if discriminations result from it, to prohibit them must also interfere with competition." We cannot engage at this time in further synoptical presentation of these illustrations. We have given such an outline of his introductory statement, and his premises and conclusions, as to convey to the understanding a clear idea of the line of the argument, and which he defends by citation, statistical showing and the experience of railroad commissions.

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PUBLISHED BY THE  
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

**THE DAILY RECORD-UNION**  
Published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double sheet on Saturdays.

For one year.....\$6.00  
For six months.....\$3.50  
For three months.....\$2.00

Published by the *Carter's* at FIFTEEN Cents per week. In all interior cities where the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsagents and agents.

**THE WEEKLY UNION**  
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast. Terms, One year.....\$2.00

**LINCOLN AT CITY POINT.**

An Interesting Reminiscence from Ad-

miral Porter's Book.

The vessel he came up in—the River Queen—went off to Norfolk a day or two after it arrived in City Point, and I went with it, staying with it until the flagship Malvern, which was a small vessel with poor accommodations, and not at all fitted to receive high personages. She was a captured blockade-runner and had been given to me as a flagship. I retained her because she was small and drew but little water, and I could run about in her night and day, enter shoal harbors and altogether she suited me.

I had only one large state-room in the cabin, one small after-cabin that would hold a sofa and four chairs, and a small forward-cabin that would done ten. I could not sleep easily by the light of day, but then I did not want to do so, so the arrangements were to my taste. It was in this imprecise place that I invited the President to accept my hospitality, and he accepted it with as little formality as it was given him. What pleased him was that he could get away from the outer world; no one could intrude upon his privacy, and he slept with every guard about him—so far as his personal safety was concerned—he could desire best of all was that no one could ask him for an office.

I offered the President my bed, but he positively declined it, and elected to sleep in a small state-room outside of those occupied by my secretary. It was the smallest kind of a room, six feet long by four and a half feet wide—a small room for the President of the United States to be domesticated in, but Mr. Lincoln was pleased with it. He told me at parting that the few days he had spent on board the Malvern were among the pleasantest in his life.

When the President retired for his first night on board, he put his shoes and socks outside the state-room door. I am sorry to say the President's socks had holes in them, but they were washed and darned, his boots cleaned, and the whole placed at his door.

When he came to breakfast he re-

marked: "A miracle happened to me last night. When I lay down I found large holes in my socks, and this morning there are no holes in them. That never happened to me before. It must be a miracle."

"How did you sleep?" I inquired.

"I slept well," he answered; "but you can't put a long blade in a short scabbard. I was too long for that berth."

Then I remembered that he was six feet four inches, while the berth was only six feet.

That day, while we were out of the ship, all the carpenters were put to work; the room was taken down and increased in size by eight feet by six feet and a half. The partitions were widened to suit a berth of four feet width, and the entire state-room remodeled.

Nothing was said to the President about the change in his quarters when he went to bed, but next morning he came out smiling and made greater preparations than ever had been last night. I think six inches in length and about a foot six inches wide. I got somebody else's big pillow and slept in a better bed than I did on the River Queen, though not half so *airy*.

He enjoyed it hugely, but I do think if I had given him two furlongs to sleep on I would have found fault. That was Abraham Lincoln in all things relating to his own comfort. He would never permit people to put themselves out for him under any circumstances.

That day I handed him a telegram from Mr. Seward, reading: "Shall I come down and see you?"

"No," he said. "I don't want him. Telegraph to him that the berths are too small, and there's no room for another passenger."

"But," said I, "I can provide for him if you desire his presence."

"Tell him I don't want him. He'll talk all day about Vattel and Puffendorf. The war will be over in a week, and I don't want to hear any more of that." So Mr. Seward did not come. The President was determined that none of his Cabinet should come down to City Point, where he intended to remain for the remainder of his term. He had made up his mind that this fraternal strife should cease in one way or another. I don't know what his conversations with General Grant were, but, from the tenor of his conversations with me, I know that he was determined that the Confederacy should give up the lost liberties. Let them go to plowing once," he said, "and gathering their own little crops, eating pop-corn at their own firesides, and you can't make them to shoulder musket again for half a century!"—Admiral Porter.

**AN UNPLEASANT JOKE.**

How a Mite of Limburger Cheese Caused a Sensation.

When a citizen of Toronto left Berlin the other day some kind friend privately placed a piece of cheese in his valise in case he should get hungry before he got to Toronto and had nothing to eat.

Limburger cheese. This made him sick and it seemed to him that there was a curious smell somewhere in the car. When the conductor came up the passenger told him that there were 4,344 decimal 88 cubic feet in the car when empty, and if occupied by fifty passengers it would be reduced to 4,296 cubic feet. The air ought to be changed eighteen times an hour, and this he didn't believe was being done, because there was a queer smell around there. The conductor said he did kind of a funny smell—didn't know anything about dead bodies, but personal friends. Judge, there is nothing on your table.

"Just a word, Judge," urged the partner, all the time leading the Judge into an adjoining room. Finally, when they had passed into the next room, the partner said, seriously:

"Now, Judge, I feel that I must tell you something. You know you've been a little off lately. There is nobody here but your personal friends. Judge, there is nothing on your table."

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## HOME AND ABROAD.

### MATTERS AND THINGS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Ohio Wrangle—Railroad Accident—Capital and Labor—Land Laws—Foreign Items.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

### DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Senate Snubbed by the President.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—The Attorney-General has sent a letter to the Senate in which he has explained his reasons for his documents and papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama," in which, after acknowledging the resolution in question he says: "In response to a sal resolution, the President of the Senate, I have no objection to the papers which were sent to this Department relating to the fitness of J. D. Bennett, recently nominated to said office, having been already sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the papers and documents which are mentioned in the custody of this Department, remaining exclusive to the suspension by the President of George M. Dustin, late incumbent of office of District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, it is not considered that the public interest would be promoted by publishing them with regard to the transmission of the documents and papers therein mentioned to the Senate in executive session."

THE CABINET IS PERFECT ACCORD.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—Attorney-General Garland and Secretary Whitney have been mentioned in dispatches sent from here as having differed from the President as to what was proper to be done concerning the bill for the pre-emption calling for papers on file in the Executive Department. The report is unfounded. In the course of a conversation this afternoon, Mr. Garland said that the Cabinet were in perfect accord with the President in the matter and heartily supported him in refusing the indemnification called for. "There was considerable difference," he said, "between the Attorney-General, "in the Cabinet, as to the form of reply to be addressed to the Senate committee, but none whatever as to the spirit. The letter, as finally agreed to, had the full approval of every member of the Cabinet. An important point to keep in mind is that, so far, the Senate has not voted on the bill, and the President either for reasons or papers, or for anything in connection with the cases of suspensions that have been made the subject of resolutions of inquiry. These resolutions are aimed at the heads of the various Departments, and were designed to prevent by a declaration of a flank movement, a disclosure of the reasons governing the President in making the suspension. If the Senate had, as it at first talked of doing, called upon the President directly for these reasons, no one could have known they had been entirely justified in refusing them point blank. It now remains for the Republican Senators to make the next move."

In answer to a question regarding the precedents to fortify the position taken by the President and Cabinet, Mr. Garland referred, among other things, to the opinion of Judge Devens, who, as Attorney-General in the Hayes administration, gave an opinion on July 28, 1874, which bears directly upon the issue now raised. Attorney-General Devens was asked by Mr. Hayes to pass upon the legality and propriety of granting an application made by Sir Charles C. Devens, a newspaperman, to leave the service of the government for leave to examine the files and papers which had recommended certain persons to office in the State of California. The object of the search thus sought to be made among the papers of the departments was to show that a Senator and a Congressman from that State had made improper and unfit recommendations to the President. Judge Devens advised Mr. Hayes that such an application ought not to be granted, and that no one, except the person immediately concerned, had any right to see the papers on file. After pointing out that the papers are kept on public record for reference, he says, with reference to the recommendation in question: "I do not understand that there come within the description of either records, papers or documents belonging to the departments, and required to be kept by them, any papers which are filed from time to time, in view of their own convenience; sometimes in favor of, sometimes in opposition to particular persons who are named as candidates for executive offices, and they are permitted, according to a rule which is understood to be adopted in all of the departments, to withdraw from office whenever the applicants for office desire it."

### United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—Walsh presented the credentials of the re-election of George M. Dustin as United States Senator from Mississippi.

The credentials were read and filed.

Proceeding to the calendar, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to divide the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota, and Logan and Teller spoke on the question.

Platt submitted a resolution for reference to the Committee on Rules, and it was so referred, providing that the Executive nominations shall hereafter be considered in open session.

A resolution offered by Edmunds was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate copies of the drawings and the report of the recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal.

At the close of the debate on the floor on the Dakota bill, he disclaimed any hostility, personal or political, to the people of Dakota, and claimed himself to be a Western man, and proud of the Western country and its magnificent developments.

At the conclusion of Vest's speech Logan took the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate accordingly adjourned until Monday.

### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—After a few private measures had been reported by a committee, the House at 1:30 went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The first measure on the calendar was McMillan's bill providing for the payment of the Fourth of July claims.

Geddes explained that the bill comprised 93 claims, distributed among eleven States and one Territory, and called for the expenditure of \$22,000.

At the evening session the House passed about fifteen bills, and adjourned until Monday.

### The Ohio Legislative Muddle.

COLUMBUS, January 29th.—The Joint Senate met at 10 A. M., and without the transaction of any business adjourned to-morrow morning by previous agreement of the two houses, the proposition of the Conference Committee, which has in charge the arrangement of compromise measures, was submitted to the Democratic caucus this morning and ratified. It has also been agreed to by the Republican caucus.

The proposition is that a special committee of seven members of equal numbers politically shall take up a revision of the Hamilton county contest case, and report specific findings to the Senate.

The Conference Committee resumed business at 10:30, and expect to have something further to report to the respective caucuses by evening. The fight for the control of the state is one of the main issues, which is, the rules which shall prevail in the contest of cases, and whether in disposing of the report to be made by the investigating committee, three of the Hamilton county members shall have the privilege of voting the fourth. The differences are so great between the sides on this question that it may result in killing all compromise measures which have been proposed.

NOON—The Conference Committee at the time of the adjournment, had agreed to the bill to amend the constitution of the state, to provide for the election of a state auditor, and to provide for the election of a state treasurer.

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### The Railroad Tax Cases.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—The argument in the California railroad tax cases, which has occupied the attention of the United States Supreme Court since Tuesday, will continue to-morrow. This morning, when the Court opened, Judge Rhodes continued his argument in behalf of the State.

Senator Evans followed Judge Rhodes, and addressed himself to the proposition that, as the railroad is a Federal franchise, it was not amenable to taxation; that under the Fourteenth Amendment they were entitled to that equality of taxation which had been denied them in the assessments under consideration; that the State Constitution discriminated unjustly against the railroad company, and that due notice had not been given of the assessment, so that they had been deprived of their property without due process of law. He touched upon the Federal franchise, but briefly maintained, however, that it was sufficient to prevent the taxation of the road, and spent a greater portion of the time in seeking to show that under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution an artificial person, such as a corporation, was entitled to the same protection as to equality as a natural person. He read the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which he said contained the first intention of affording protection to private property, and argued that a corporation was a citizen within the meaning of that amendment, and then pursued the same line of reason-

ing as to the larger scope of the fourteenth amendment. He then took up the question of property as property subject to taxation, discussed its character and valuation, the methods by which its value should be determined, and claimed that there should be no discrimination in regard to property, as to any way in which it is used or any manner in which it is owned. He said that no valuation could be put upon property except its value to its owner, and endeavored to show unjust discrimination in regard to the valuation of railroad property for taxation in the cases under consideration.

Mr. Evans spoke only about two hours, and during that time the Court-room was filled, the audience, however, changing constantly, persons coming and remaining a few minutes, and then retiring to give place to others. Within there were many Senators and Members, as well as attorneys, who listened attentively to his remarks. "It was a high, easy flow of language and forcible oratory that attracted attention, rather than the soundness of his legal propositions," as one of the Senators said.

Attorney-General Marshall, of California, then began the closing argument in the case, and will conclude to-morrow.

### Lord's Law.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.—The Senate on the 29th voted to sustain the bill for the extension of the railroad franchise, and the papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, "in which, after acknowledging the resolution in question he says: "In response to a sal resolution, the President of the Senate, I have no objection to the papers which were sent to this Department, remaining in the custody of this Department, still remaining to the Senate, and the papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, "in which, after acknowledging the resolution in question he says: "In response to a sal resolution, the President of the Senate, I have no objection to the papers which were sent to this Department, remaining in the custody of this Department, still remaining to the Senate, and the papers in relation to the management and 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